

# Rogue River Courier

## DAILY EDITION

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GRANTS PASS, JOSEPHINE COUNTY, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1918.

WHOLE NUMBER 2490.

# ALLIES CAPTURE 12,000 GERMAN PRISONERS IN TWO DAYS

## OVER 6,000 DEATHS FROM SPANISH FLU

PNEUMONIA CLAIMS OVER 4,000 VICTIMS—OVER 400 CASES IN PORTLAND

## IMPROVEMENT IN ARMY CAMPS

War Workers in Washington Appear on Street Cars With Faces Muffled in Gauze

Washington, Oct. 16.—Six thousand one hundred and twenty-two deaths from Spanish influenza in 30 cities during the week ending October 12, and 4,400 deaths from pneumonia are reported.

Washington, Oct. 16.—There is a remarkable improvement shown by today's reports from army camps and cantonments on the influenza epidemic. Army medical officers believe that the peak of the epidemic among the soldiers has been passed.

Portland, Oct. 16.—Ninety new cases of Spanish influenza were reported today. The city council has authorized the use of the municipal auditorium as an emergency hospital due to the crowding of the regular hospitals. Four hundred and sixty-five cases have been reported here.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Many of Washington's army of young women war workers appeared on the crowded street cars here today, with faces muffled in gauze shields as a protection against influenza.

## MARRIES AT MIDNIGHT, DIES IN THE MORNING

St. Louis, Oct. 16.—Congressman Jacob E. Meeker died this morning of Spanish influenza, after marrying his private secretary at midnight last night.

## CANADIANS DEMAND UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 16.—The unconditional surrender of Germany, or such occupation of that country as will insure the carrying out of allied peace terms, are the only conditions on which Canada is willing to end the war, Newton Wesley Rowell, president of the privy council of Canada, declared in an address here today.

"Canada sent her men across the sea to help save liberty and democracy, and she will not call them back until the object for which they were sent over has been accomplished," Mr. Rowell said.

## BOXING PROMOTER DIES ON HIS WAY TO FRANCE

Portland, Oct. 16.—Word was received from New York today that Jos. Flanagan, well known on the coast as a boxing promoter, died and was buried at sea while en route to France as an athletic instructor for the Knights of Columbus. No details of his death are given.

HUTS FOR NURSES  
Huts for nurses are maintained by the Y. W. C. A. at base hospitals in France.

## PANIC FOLLOWS WILSON'S REPLY

Answer Causes Panic in Berlin Banking Circles—Germans to Raise Military Age

London, Oct. 16.—President Wilson's reply to the German peace note produced a "most unfavorable impression" in Berlin, according to an Amsterdam dispatch. A panic in banking circles followed.

The German supreme command is to come to Berlin at the end of the week to deliberate on the concentration of the national strength and raising of the military age.

## CASUALTY LIST

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces for today:

Killed in action	110
Missing in action	69
Wounded severely	364
Died of wounds	62
Died of accident	6
Died of disease	52
Wounded, degree undetermined	173
Wounded slightly	1
Killed in action—Harry Ackley, Portland.	

Wounded severely—Corporal Howard S. Coleman, Portland; Corporal William L. Harman, Portland; Cecil R. Richards, Tualatin, Ore.; Geo. E. Buston, Wilsonville, Ore.

Wounded, degree undetermined—Louis H. Strickland, Portland.

## FREIGHT STEAMER SUNK, CREW OF 50 IS SAVED

New York, Oct. 16.—The British freight steamer, Port Philip, outbound, was sunk in a collision with a United States war vessel off Swinburne Island in Lower New York Bay. The crew of 50 were saved.

## FOREST FIRE VICTIMS WILL RECEIVE LOANS

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 16.—At a meeting today the St. Paul federal bank decided to arrange for loans to farmers in the northeastern section of Minnesota who were victims of the terrific forest fires. Money will be loaned for rebuilding, seeding and live stock. Already appraisers have been sent to the district.

## EARL STANHOPE



Earl Stanhope, the young parliamentary secretary to the British war office, whose career has been meteoric and replete with achievements.

## LILLE OUTFLANKED AND GERMAN RIGHT MENACED

Boche Fight Desperately to Keep Americans From Cutting Through Kriemhild Line, But Yank Advance is Steady—American Success Will Clear France of Foe

Paris, Oct. 16.—Sweeping steadily ahead over the lowlands of Belgium, the allies are rapidly bearing away the extreme right flank of the German battle line. Twelve thousand prisoners were taken in two days. This indicates a victory of great importance, even if the ground gained was not of the utmost importance in the development of the allied offensive.

Lille is completely outflanked from the north. The allies are now 11 miles from Bruges and 25 miles from Ghent. They have advanced seven miles since Monday morning. The Americans are slowly cutting through the Kriemhild line west of the Meuse, where the Germans are fighting desperately.

Complete victory for the Americans in the Argonne region would decide the fate of Germany on the western front and compel a general retreat of the German armies from France.

With the American Army North-west of Verdun, Oct. 16.—In the face of the most stubborn resistance conceivable, including literally hundreds of machine gun nests, the Americans advanced again today and widened the breach in the Kriemhild line.

The Germans heavily shelled the center and left center of the American line and desperate counter attacks were carried out. These counter attacks failed.

With the British Army in Flanders, Oct. 16.—Clearing weather aided the British offensive and notable advances were made. The Belgians stormed the town of Donsdecque and are fighting in the streets of Halluin south of Menin.

Paris, Oct. 16.—French troops captured the village of Aire-Romance within a mile of the important railway junction of Rethel in Champagne. The French progressed north of Sissonne and repulsed violent counter attacks between Sissonne and Rethel.

With the French Army in Flanders, Oct. 16.—(Continued on Page Four)

## Full Text America's Message to Germany

"The unqualified acceptance by the present German government and by a large majority of the reichstag of the terms laid down by the president of the United States of America in his address to the congress of the United States on the eighth of January, 1918, and in his subsequent addresses justifies the president in making a frank and direct statement of his decision with regard to the communications of the German government of the eighth and twelfth of October, 1918.

"It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the government of the United States and the allied governments, and the president feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and the allies in the field. He feels confident that he can safely assume that this will also be the judgment and decision of the allied governments.

"The president feels that it is also his duty to add that neither the government of the United States nor, he is quite sure, the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as belligerents, will consent to consider an armistice so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhuman practices which they still persist in.

"At the very time that the German government approaches the government of the United States with proposals of peace, its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety; and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain not only, but often, of their very inhabitants.

## LIBERTY LOAN NOT HALF SUBSCRIBED

With Only Four Days Left, Campaign Managers Say Outlook Is Grave

Washington, Oct. 16.—Only \$156,000,000 of new Liberty loan subscriptions were reported today, according to advices from the whole nation gathered by the treasury. The total subscription so far is \$2,954,870,650, still short of the three billion, the "half way figure."

In view of the expectation that fruits of Liberty day celebrations last Saturday would be fully reflected in today's reports, treasury officials declared the outlook grave.

"Those in charge of the Liberty loan campaign made no concealment of the fact that the situation was very disappointing," said the official review of the loan's progress. "With only four days of the loan period remaining the country now faces the task of raising in excess of \$3,000,000,000 or more than \$700,000,000 a day."

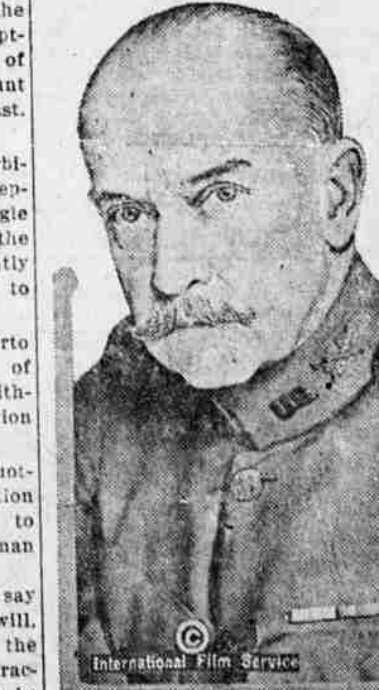
## MARTIAL LAW IN FORCE THROUGHOUT BOHEMIA

Paris, Oct. 16.—Meetings called by the Czech-Slovaks' council at Prague to protest against the export of foodstuffs from Bohemia resulted in a general strike which developed into a revolt, according to Zurich dispatches. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the country and German and Hungarian troops are occupying Prague, Pilsen, Plsek and Tabore.

## 12,966,594 MEN ENROLLED LAST REGISTRATION DAY

Washington, Oct. 16.—Final returns from all states show that 12,966,594 men registered for military service September 12. This was 187,836 in excess of the estimate of 12,778,758 made by the experts in the office of Provost Marshal-General Crowder, based on census figures. With the figures compiled today the total number of men who have been registered since the United States entered the war, including those registering June 5, 1917; last June 5, and August 24 and September 12, is 23,456,021.

## COL. GEORGE M. DUNN



Col. George M. Dunn, one of the "Rough Riders" in the Spanish-American war, has been made judge advocate of the Department of the Northwest, succeeding Maj. Philip H. Stoll. Colonel Dunn entered the army in 1898 after graduating from Washington university the same year.

## KAISER QUILTS AND GERMANY CAPITULATES

SUCH IS THE REPORT PRINTED IN ROTTERDAM NEWSPAPERS—LONDON HEARS SAME

## ENGLISH DO NOT REJECT RUMOR

Germany's Answer Expected to Be Acceptance of Wilson's Terms—Prussians Want Respect

Amsterdam, Oct. 16.—Newspapers in Rotterdam have reported that Germany has capitulated and Emperor Wilhelm has abdicated.

London, Oct. 16.—The British foreign office announced that it had no official confirmation of the rumors from Holland that the German emperor had abdicated, but that the opinion in well informed circles was not disposed to reject the rumors.

London, Oct. 16.—It is reported that the German reply to President Wilson will be an acceptance of the president's terms with some stipulation to the effect that the interest of the German people must be respected.

London, Oct. 16.—Reuters News Service learns that the German reply to President Wilson is expected immediately and is likely to constitute the general acceptance of the president's conditions.

Washington, Oct. 16.—Internal political conditions in Germany, and possibly in Austria-Hungary, as well as the military situation, are expected to determine the nature and time of the German reply to President Wilson's communication.

Advices reaching Washington today through official sources by way of neutral countries indicated the existence of almost chaotic conditions in the central powers.

It was said that at a recent meeting of the military leaders and the heads of the parties in the reichstag, von Hindenburg boldly declared that Germany must have peace at once on the best terms she could get. He said the armies no longer had the necessary munitions and materials to continue the struggle, nor was there any source of supply so far as he was aware.

In the light of this situation, the field marshal said he felt the time had come to try first for an armistice, and then for peace, and he urged that this could be put in the light of a concession to the demands of the socialists and pacifists in Germany.

Prince Maximilian, the chancellor, is reported to have strongly opposed such a course, but imperial approval was given von Hindenburg's plans, and the request for peace followed.

## AUSTRIAN SITUATION IN DIFFERENT LIGHT

Washington, Oct. 16.—President Wilson's reply to Austria's peace proposal will be deferred. The chief executive will wait until his answer to Germany has been considered by Berlin. The Austrian situation admittedly differs very materially from that of Germany, and diplomats here believe that if the president will make it plain to Austria that she can have advantageous terms of peace by abandoning the German cause, that will be done.